VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The Abstract of the Disclosure has been amended as follows:

A flat-type light-emitting device having an approximately even distribution of the light intensity is provided without luminance degradation. This device [comprises] includes: (a) an envelope having an inner space and an inner surface[;], the inner space being filled with a discharge medium; (b) a phosphor layer formed in the inner space of the envelope; (c) a first electrode formed on the inner surface of the envelope[;], the first electrode including linear parts[;] and each of the linear parts having branches apart from each other at a first gap; and (d) a second electrode formed on the inner surface of the envelope adjacent to the first electrode[;], the second electrode including linear parts[;] and each of the linear parts having branches apart from each other at a second gap. The linear parts of the first electrode and the linear parts of the second electrode are [arranged alternately in the direction] interdigitated.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 12, the paragraph beginning on line 24 and bridging pages 12 and 13 has been amended as follows:

--A pair of comb-shaped electrodes 7 and 8 is formed on the inner surface of the rear plate 3. The electrodes 7 and 8, which are made of a silver paste, are formed by a screen-printing process. The electrodes 7 and 8 are [several] tens of micrometers (μm) in thickness.--.

Page 16, the paragraph beginning on line 19 and bridging pages 16 and 17 has been amended as follows:

--Subsequently, a dispenser for providing a [flit] frit glass is moved along the periphery of the rear plate 3 to surround the protection layer 10, thereby coating selectively the [flit] frit glass 5 onto the inner surface of the plate 3 in its peripheral area. Then, the [flit] frit glass 5 thus coated is dried. On the other hand, the dispenser is moved along the sealing face of the frame member 4, thereby coating selectively the [flit] frit glass 5 onto the face of the member 4. Then, the [flit] frit glass 5 thus coated is dried.--.

Page 17, the paragraph beginning on line 3 has been amended as follows:

--Subsequently, the frame member 4 having the [flit] frit glass 5 on its upper sealing face is placed on the inner surface of the rear plate 3 in such a way that the lower sealing face of the member 4 is overlapped with the [flit] frit glass 5

coated on the plate 3. At the same time as this, an exhaust tube (not shown) is inserted into the member 4 by way of an opening of the member 4 and held in the inserted state. Then, they are sintered so as to melt the [flit] frit glass 5 and cooled, thereby fixing the member 4 and the exhaust tube onto the rear plate 3 with the [flit] frit glass 5 at the lower sealing face of the member 4.--;

Page 17, the paragraph beginning on line 13 has been amended as follows:

--A phosphor material is selectively coated on the inner surface of the front plate 2 and then, it is dried and sintered, forming the phosphor layer 6 on the plate 2. A frit glass is coated on the peripheral area of the inner surface of the plate 2. The front plate 2 thus obtained is placed on the frame member 4 that has been fixed to the rear plate 3 by way of the [flit] frit glass 5. Then, they are sintered so as to melt the [flit] frit glass 5 and cooled, thereby fixing the plate 2 onto the member 4. Thus, the envelope having the inner space 11 is formed.--.

Page 21, the paragraph beginning on line 16 and bridging pages 21 and 22 has been amended as follows:

--The light-emitting device 1 of the first embodiment has the branching point 12 at each branch, as shown in Fig. 6A. All the branching points 12 of the electrodes 7 and 8 are located outside the inner edges of the wall of the envelope indicated by

the broken lines. This is to ensure the advantage of the invention. From the viewpoint of the advantage of the invention, it is preferred that all the points 12 are located outside the space 11. However, the invention is not limited to this case. For example, as shown in Fig. 6B, the device 1 may have the branching point 13 at each branch, where all the points 13 are located in the space 11 [near the wall of the envelope]. In this case, the points 13 are [located near] spaced from the walls by a first distance and therefore, almost the same advantage as the device 1 of the first embodiment can be given.-.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 has been amended as follows:

--1. (amended) A flat-type light-emitting device comprising:

(a) an envelope having an inner space and [an] two inner [surface] surfaces that face each other;

the inner space being filled with a discharge medium;

(b) a phosphor layer [formed in the inner space of the envelope] on one of the two inner surfaces;

(c) a first electrode [formed] on the other of the two inner [surface of the envelope] surfaces;

the first electrode including linear parts;

each of the linear parts having branches apart from each other at a first gap; and

(d) a second electrode [formed] on the other of the two inner [surface of the envelope] surfaces adjacent to the first electrode;

the second electrode including linear parts;

each of the linear parts having branches apart from each other at a second gap;

wherein the linear parts of the first electrode and the linear parts of the second electrode are arranged alternately in [the] a first direction.--

Claim 2 has been amended as follows:

--2. (amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein the discharge medium emits vacuum UV rays and the phosphor layer emits [visible] light due to the vacuum UV rays;

and wherein the envelope allows the [visible] light to penetrate through the envelope to the outside.--

Claim 4 has been amended as follows:

--4. (amended) The device according to claim [3] 2, wherein the envelope allows the [near UV] light having a wavelength of 300 nm or greater to penetrate through the envelope to the outside at a transmittance of [approximately] 50% or greater.--

Claim 6 has been amended as follows:

--6. (amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein the first gap and the second gap are equal to **d** (mm) that satisfies a relationship of 0.5 mm $\leq$ **d** $\leq$ **G**/2, where **G** (mm) is a

distance between the first inner surface of the envelope and the second inner surface thereof.--